SECOND REGULAR SESSION

HOUSE BILL NO. 2179

91ST GENERAL ASSEMBLY

INTRODUCED BY REPRESENTATIVES HOSMER AND BRITT (Co-sponsors).

Read 1st time March 14, 2002, and 1000 copies ordered printed.

TED WEDEL, Chief Clerk

4334L.01I

AN ACT

To repeal, transfer or enact twenty-seven sections relating to probation, pardon, parole, and conditional release, with an effective date for certain sections and an emergency clause.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Missouri, as follows:

Section A. The following twenty-seven sections are repealed, transferred or enacted to

- 2 be known as sections 549.004, 549.006, 549.008, 549.012, 549.014, 549.016, 549.018, 549.022,
- 3 549.024, 549.026, 549.028, 549.032, 549.034, 549.036, 549.038, 549.042, 549.044, 549.046,
- 4 549.048, 549.052, 549.054, 549.056, 549.062, 549.064, 549.066, 549.068 and 558.011, to read
- 5 as follows:

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[217.650.] **549.004.** As used in sections [217.650 to 217.810] **549.004 to 549.068**, unless

- 2 the context clearly indicates otherwise, the following terms mean:
 - (1) "Board", the state board of probation and parole;
- 4 (2) "Chairman", chairman of the board of probation and parole;
- 5 (3) "Department", the department of corrections of the state of Missouri;
- 6 (4) "Director", the director of the office of probation and parole;
- 7 (5) "Diversionary program", a program designed to utilize alternatives to incarceration
- 8 undertaken under the supervision of the board after commitment of an offense and prior to
- 9 arraignment;
- 10 [(4)] (6) "Parole", the release of an offender to the community by the court or the state
- board of probation and parole prior to the expiration of his term, subject to conditions imposed
- 12 by the court or the board and to its supervision;
- [(5)] (7) "Prerelease program", a program relating to an offender's preparation for, or

EXPLANATION — Matter enclosed in **bold** faced brackets [thus] in this bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

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orientation to, supervision by the board immediately prior to or immediately after assignment of the offender to the board for supervision;

- [(6)] (8) "Pretrial program", a program relating to the investigation or supervision of persons referred or assigned to the board prior to their conviction;
- [(7)] (9) "Probation", a procedure under which a defendant found guilty of a crime upon verdict or plea is released by the court without imprisonment, subject to conditions imposed by the court and subject to the supervision of the board;
- [(8)] (10) "Recognizance program", a program relating to the release of an individual from detention who is under arrest for an offense for which he may be released as provided in section 544.455, RSMo.
 - 549.006. 1. Effective January 1, 2003, the board of probation and parole and the division of probation and parole within the department of corrections shall be transferred in their entirety with all the unencumbered appropriations balances, in whole or in part, and all the authority, powers, duties, functions, records, personnel, property, matters pending, and all other pertinent vestiges of the existing board and division to the office of probation and parole.
 - 2. Heads of the department of corrections, the division of probation and parole within the department of corrections and the board of probation and parole shall prepare orderly transfer arrangements related to unencumbered appropriations balances, records, personnel, property, matters pending, and all other pertinent vestiges.
 - 3. Any matter pending before the board or the division of probation and parole within the department of corrections on the effective date of transfer shall be assumed by the board of probation and parole within the office of probation and parole or the office of probation and parole which will exercise the duty or power relating to the matter after the effective date of transfer and there shall be no interruption of process in such transfer. All rules, forms, and procedures shall remain unchanged for a period of ninety days following transition and then may be changed as provided by law.
 - 4. The period from the effective date of this section to the date of transfer shall be devoted to planning and arranging the transition to insure the uninterrupted operations of the probation and parole system.
 - 549.008. 1. The "Office of Probation and Parole" is hereby created and established as an independent department of the judicial branch of state government.
- 2. The office of probation and parole shall have the authority to adopt, amend and repeal rules and regulations under the provisions of this section and chapter 536, RSMo, as necessary or desirable to carry out the provisions of this chapter which are not inconsistent with the constitution of this state. No rule or portion of a rule promulgated

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under the authority of this chapter shall become effective unless it has been promulgated pursuant to the provisions of section 536.024, RSMo. 8

3. The office of probation and parole shall adopt policies and operating regulations 10 concerning only its internal management which need not be published in the Missouri 11 Register or the code of state regulations under chapter 536, RSMo, but these regulations shall be available for public inspection and review.

[217.655.] **549.012.** 1. The board of probation and parole shall be responsible for determining whether a person confined in the department shall be paroled or released conditionally as provided by section 558.011, RSMo. The board shall provide supervision to all persons referred by the circuit courts of the state as provided by sections [217.750 and 217.760] 5 549.048 and 549.054.

6 2. The board shall provide such programs as necessary to carry out its responsibilities 7 consistent with its goals and statutory obligations.

[217.660.] **549.014.** 1. The chairman of the board of probation and parole shall be the director of the [division] office of probation and parole.

2. In addition to the compensation as a member of the board, any chairman whose term of office began before August 28, 1999, shall receive three thousand eight hundred seventy-five dollars per year for duties as chairman.

[217.665.] **549.016.** 1. Beginning August 28, 1996, the board of probation and parole shall consist of seven members appointed by the governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate.

- 2. Beginning August 28, 1996, members of the board shall be persons of recognized integrity and honor, known to possess education and ability in decision making through career experience and other qualifications for the successful performance of their official duties. Not more than four members of the board shall be of the same political party.
- 3. At the expiration of the term of each member and of each succeeding member, the governor shall appoint a successor who shall hold office for a term of six years and until his or her successor has been appointed and qualified. Members may be appointed to succeed themselves.
- 4. Vacancies occurring in the office of any member shall be filled by appointment by the governor for the unexpired term.
- 5. The governor shall designate one member of the board as chairman. The chairman shall be the director of the [division] office of probation and parole and shall have charge of 15 the [division's] office's operations, funds and expenditures. The chairman shall designate by 17 order of record another member to act as chairman in the event of absence or sickness of the chairman, and during such time the member so appointed by the chairman shall possess all

19 powers of the chairman.

- 6. Members of the board shall devote full time to the duties of their office and before taking office shall subscribe to an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Missouri. The oath shall be signed in the office of the secretary of state.
- 7. The annual compensation for each member of the board whose term commenced before August 28, 1999, shall be forty-five thousand dollars plus any salary adjustment, including prior salary adjustments, provided pursuant to section 105.005, RSMo. Salaries for board members whose terms commence after August 27, 1999, shall be set as provided in section 105.950, RSMo; provided, however, that the compensation of a board member shall not be increased during the member's term of office, except as provided in section 105.005, RSMo. In addition to compensation provided by law, the members shall be entitled to reimbursement for necessary travel and other expenses incurred [pursuant to section 33.090, RSMo].

[217.670.] **549.018.** 1. The board shall adopt an official seal of which the courts shall take official notice.

- 2. Decisions of the board regarding granting of paroles, extensions of a conditional release date or revocations of a parole or conditional release shall be by a majority vote of the hearing panel members. The hearing panel shall consist of one member of the board and two hearing officers appointed by the board. A member of the board may remove the case from the jurisdiction of the hearing panel and refer it to the full board for a decision. Within thirty days of entry of the decision of the hearing panel to deny parole or to revoke a parole or conditional release, the offender may appeal the decision of the hearing panel to the board. The board shall consider the appeal within thirty days of receipt of the appeal. The decision of the board shall be by majority vote of the board members and shall be final.
- 3. The orders of the board shall not be reviewable except as to compliance with the terms of sections [217.650 to 217.810] **549.004 to 549.068** or any rules promulgated pursuant to such section.
- 4. The board shall keep a record of its acts and shall notify each correctional center of its decisions relating to persons who are or have been confined in such correctional center.
- 5. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any meeting, record, or vote, of proceedings involving probation, parole, or pardon, may be a closed meeting, closed record, or closed vote, except that after the hearing panel or full board has voted to parole an inmate the record of such vote shall be open to the public.

[217.675.] **549.022.** The members of the board shall prepare and cause to be published a handbook containing all rules, regulations, and suggestions governing the conduct of parolees.

B Handbooks shall be furnished to all parolees and to any employer of a parolee who requests it.

4 The handbook shall be continuously revised and updated by the board.

[217.680.] **549.024.** 1. The office and headquarters of the board shall not be located on the site of any correctional center.

- 2. Correctional centers shall provide to the board and its employees suitable space for interviews and hearings with offenders in the administration buildings of the correctional center.
- 3. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary the department of corrections shall cooperate with and shall provide to the office of probation and parole any records or information requested by the office of probation and parole.

[217.682.] **549.026.** The board shall appoint a secretary who shall serve at the pleasure of the board. It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep a full and true record of all books, documents and papers ordered filed and of all orders made, approved and confirmed by it. It shall be the responsibility of the secretary to provide administrative assistance to the board as it deems appropriate and necessary to carry out the goals of the board.

[217.690.] **549.028.** 1. When in its opinion there is reasonable probability that an offender of a correctional center can be released without detriment to the community or to [himself] **the offender**, the board may in its discretion release or parole such person except as otherwise prohibited by law. All paroles shall issue upon order of the board, duly adopted.

- 2. Before ordering the parole of any offender, the board shall have the offender appear before a hearing panel and shall conduct a personal interview with [him] **the offender**, unless waived by the offender. A parole shall be ordered only for the best interest of society, not as an award of clemency; it shall not be considered a reduction of sentence or a pardon. An offender shall be placed on parole only when the board believes that [he] **the offender** is able and willing to fulfill the obligations of a law-abiding citizen. Every offender while on parole shall remain in the legal custody of the department but shall be subject to the orders of the board.
- 3. The board shall adopt rules not inconsistent with law, in accordance with section [217.040] **549.008**, with respect to the eligibility of offenders for parole, the conduct of parole hearings or conditions to be imposed upon paroled offenders. Whenever an order for parole is issued it shall recite the conditions of such parole.
- 4. When considering parole for an offender with consecutive sentences, the minimum term for eligibility for parole shall be calculated by adding the minimum terms for parole eligibility for each of the consecutive sentences, except the minimum term for parole eligibility shall not exceed the minimum term for parole eligibility for an ordinary life sentence.
- 5. Any offender under a sentence for first degree murder who has been denied release on parole after a parole hearing shall not be eligible for another parole hearing until at least three years from the month of the parole denial; however, this subsection shall not prevent a release pursuant to subsection 4 of section 558.011, RSMo.

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- 24 6. Parole hearings shall, at a minimum, contain the following procedures:
- 25 (1) The victim or person representing the victim who attends a hearing may be accompanied by one other person;
 - (2) The victim or person representing the victim who attends a hearing shall have the option of giving testimony in the presence of the inmate or to the hearing panel without the inmate being present;
- 30 (3) The victim or person representing the victim may call or write the parole board rather than attend the hearing;
 - (4) The victim or person representing the victim may have a personal meeting with a board member at the board's central office; and
 - (5) The judge, prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney and a representative of the local law enforcement agency investigating the crime shall be allowed to attend the hearing or provide information to the hearing panel in regard to the parole consideration.
 - 7. The board shall notify any person of the results of a parole eligibility hearing if the person indicates to the board a desire to be notified.
 - 8. The board may, at its discretion, require any offender seeking parole to meet certain conditions during the term of that parole so long as said conditions are not illegal or impossible for the offender to perform. These conditions may include an amount of restitution to the state for the cost of that offender's incarceration.
 - 9. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to require the release of an offender on parole nor to reduce the sentence of an offender heretofore committed.
 - 10. Beginning January 1, 2001, the board shall not order a parole unless the offender has obtained a high school diploma or its equivalent, or unless the board is satisfied that the offender, while committed to the custody of the department, has made an honest good-faith effort to obtain a high school diploma or its equivalent; provided that the director may waive this requirement by certifying in writing to the board that the offender has actively participated in mandatory education programs or is academically unable to obtain a high school diploma or its equivalent.

[217.695.] **549.032.** 1. As used in this section, the following terms mean:

- 2 (1) "Chief law enforcement official", the county sheriff, chief of police or other public 3 official responsible for enforcement of criminal laws within a county or city not within a county;
 - (2) "County" includes a city not within a county;
- 5 (3) "Offender", a person in the custody of the department or under the supervision of the board.
- 2. Each offender to be released from custody of the department who will be under the supervision of the board, except an offender transferred to another state pursuant to the interstate corrections compact, shall shortly before release be required to: complete a registration form

indicating his **or her** intended address upon release, employer, parent's address, and such other information as may be required; submit to photographs; submit to fingerprints; or undergo other identification procedures including but not limited to hair samples or other identification indicia. All data and indicia of identification shall be compiled in duplicate, with one set to be retained by the department, and one set for the chief law enforcement official of the county of intended

15 residence.

- 3. Any offender subject to the provisions of this section who changes his **or her** county of residence shall, in addition to notifying the board of probation and parole, notify and register with the chief law enforcement official of the county of residence within seven days after he **or she** changes his **or her** residence to that county.
- 4. Failure by an offender to register with the chief law enforcement official upon a change in the county of his **or her** residence shall be cause for revocation of the parole of the person except for good cause shown.
- 5. The department, the board, and the chief law enforcement official shall cause the information collected on the initial registration and any subsequent changes in residence or registration to be recorded with the highway patrol criminal information system.
- 6. The director of the department of public safety shall design and distribute the registration forms required by this section and shall provide any administrative assistance needed to facilitate the provisions of this section.
- [217.705.] **549.034.** 1. The chairman shall appoint probation and parole officers and institutional parole officers as deemed necessary to carry out the purposes of the board.
- 2. Probation and parole officers shall investigate all persons referred to them for investigation by the board or by any court as provided by sections [217.750 and 217.760] **549.048 and 549.054**. They shall furnish to each offender released under their supervision a written statement of the conditions of probation, parole or conditional release and shall instruct the offender regarding these conditions. They shall keep informed of the offender's conduct and condition and use all suitable methods to aid and encourage the offender to bring about improvement in the offender's conduct and conditions.
- 3. The probation and parole officer may recommend and, by order duly entered, the court may impose and may at any time modify any conditions of probation. The court shall cause a copy of any such order to be delivered to the probation and parole officer and the offender.
- 4. Probation and parole officers shall keep detailed records of their work and shall make such reports in writing and perform such other duties as may be incidental to those enumerated that the board may require.
- 5. Institutional parole officers shall investigate all offenders referred to them for investigation by the board and shall provide the board such other reports the board may require.

They shall furnish the offender prior to release on parole or conditional release a written statement of the conditions of parole or conditional release and shall instruct the offender regarding these conditions.

6. The department shall furnish probation and parole officers and institutional parole officers, including supervisors, with credentials and a special badge which such officers and supervisors shall carry on their person at all times while on duty.

[217.710.] **549.036.** 1. Probation and parole officers, supervisors and members of the board of probation and parole, who are certified pursuant to the requirements of subsection 2 of this section shall have the authority to carry their firearms at all times. The [department of corrections] **office of probation and parole** shall promulgate policies and operating regulations which govern the use of firearms by probation and parole officers, supervisors and members of the board when carrying out the provisions of sections [217.650 to 217.810] **549.004 to 549.068**. Mere possession of a firearm shall not constitute an employment activity for the purpose of calculating compensatory time or overtime.

- 2. The [department] **office of probation and parole** shall determine the content of the required firearms safety training and provide firearms certification and recertification training for probation and parole officers, supervisors and members of the board of probation and parole. A minimum of sixteen hours of firearms safety training shall be required. In no event shall firearms certification or recertification training for probation and parole officers and supervisors exceed the training required for officers of the state highway patrol.
- 3. The [department] **office of probation and parole** shall determine the type of firearm to be carried by the officers, supervisors and members of the board of probation and parole.
- 4. Any officer, supervisor or member of the board of probation and parole that chooses to carry a firearm in the performance of such officer's, supervisor's or member's duties shall purchase the firearm and holster.
- 5. The [department] **office of probation and parole** shall furnish such ammunition as is necessary for the performance of the officer's, supervisor's and member's duties.
- 6. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, RSMo, that is promulgated under the authority of this chapter, shall become effective only if the agency has fully complied with all of the requirements of chapter 536, RSMo, including but not limited to, section 536.028, RSMo, if applicable, after August 28, 1998. All rulemaking authority delegated prior to August 28, 1998, is of no force and effect and repealed as of August 28, 1998, however nothing in section 571.030, RSMo, or this section shall be interpreted to repeal or affect the validity of any rule adopted and promulgated prior to August 28, 1998. If the provisions of section 536.028, RSMo, apply, the provisions of this section are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to section 536.028, RSMo, to review, to delay

the effective date, or to disapprove and annul a rule or portion of a rule are held unconstitutional or invalid, the purported grant of rulemaking authority and any rule so proposed and contained in the order of rulemaking shall be invalid and void, except that nothing in section 571.030,

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[217.720.] **549.038.** 1. At any time during release on parole or conditional release the board may issue a warrant for the arrest of a released offender for violation of any of the conditions of parole or conditional release. The warrant shall authorize any law enforcement officer to return the offender to the actual custody of the correctional center from which the offender was released, or to any other suitable facility designated by the board. If any parole or probation officer has probable cause to believe that such offender has violated a condition of parole or conditional release, the probation or parole officer may issue a warrant for the arrest of the offender. The probation or parole officer may effect the arrest or may deputize any officer with the power of arrest to do so by giving the officer a copy of the warrant which shall outline the circumstances of the alleged violation and contain the statement that the offender has, in the judgment of the probation or parole officer, violated conditions of parole or conditional release. The warrant delivered with the offender by the arresting officer to the official in charge of any facility designated by the board to which the offender is brought shall be sufficient legal authority for detaining the offender. After the arrest the parole or probation officer shall present to the detaining authorities a similar statement of the circumstances of violation. Pending hearing as hereinafter provided, upon any charge of violation, the offender shall remain in custody or incarcerated without consideration of bail.

2. If the offender is arrested under the authority granted in subsection 1 of this section, the offender shall have the right to a preliminary hearing on the violation charged unless the offender waives such hearing. Upon such arrest and detention, the parole or probation officer shall immediately notify the board and shall submit in writing a report showing in what manner the offender has violated the conditions of his parole or conditional release. The board shall order the offender discharged from such facility, require as a condition of parole or conditional release the placement of the offender in a treatment center operated by the department of corrections, or shall cause the offender to be brought before it for a hearing on the violation charged, under such rules and regulations as the board may adopt. If the violation is established and found, the board may continue or revoke the parole or conditional release, or enter such other order as it may see fit. If no violation is established and found, then the parole or conditional release shall continue. If at any time during release on parole or conditional release the offender is arrested for a crime which later leads to conviction, and sentence is then served outside the Missouri department of corrections, the board shall determine what part, if any, of the time from

the date of arrest until completion of the sentence imposed is counted as time served under the sentence from which the offender was paroled or conditionally released.

- 3. An offender for whose return a warrant has been issued by the board shall, if it is found that the warrant cannot be served, be deemed to be a fugitive from justice or to have fled from justice. If it shall appear that the offender has violated the provisions and conditions of his parole or conditional release, the board shall determine whether the time from the issuing date of the warrant to the date of his arrest on the warrant, or continuance on parole or conditional release shall be counted as time served under the sentence. In all other cases, time served on parole or conditional release shall be counted as time served under the sentence.
- 4. At any time during parole or probation, the board may issue a warrant for the arrest of any person from another jurisdiction, the visitation and supervision of whom the board has undertaken pursuant to the provisions of the interstate compact for the supervision of parolees and probationers authorized in section [217.810] **549.068**, for violation of any of the conditions of release, or a notice to appear to answer a charge of violation. The notice shall be served personally upon the person. The warrant shall authorize any law enforcement officer to return the offender to any suitable detention facility designated by the board. Any parole or probation officer may arrest such person without a warrant, or may deputize any other officer with power of arrest to do so by issuing a written statement setting forth that the defendant has, in the judgment of the parole or probation officer, violated the conditions of his **or her** release. The written statement delivered with the person by the arresting officer to the official in charge of the detention facility to which the person is brought shall be sufficient legal authority for detaining him **or her**. After making an arrest the parole or probation officer shall present to the detaining authorities a similar statement of the circumstances of violation.
- [217.722.] **549.042.** 1. If any probation officer has probable cause to believe that the person on probation has violated a condition of probation, the probation officer may issue a warrant for the arrest of the person on probation. The officer may effect the arrest or may deputize any other officer with the power of arrest to do so by giving the officer a copy of the warrant which will outline the circumstances of the alleged violation and contain the statement that the person on probation has, in the judgment of the probation officer, violated the conditions of probation. The warrant delivered with the offender by the arresting officer to the official in charge of any jail or other detention facility shall be sufficient authority for detaining the person on probation pending a preliminary hearing on the alleged violation. Other provisions of law relating to release on bail of persons charged with criminal offenses shall be applicable to persons detained on alleged probation violations.
- 2. Any person on probation arrested under the authority granted in subsection 1 of this section shall have the right to a preliminary hearing on the violation charged as long as the

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person on probation remains in custody or unless the offender waives such hearing. The person on probation shall be notified immediately in writing of the alleged probation violation. If 15 16 arrested in the jurisdiction of the sentencing court, and the court which placed the person on 17 probation is immediately available, the preliminary hearing shall be heard by the sentencing court. Otherwise, the person on probation shall be taken before a judge or associate circuit judge 18 in the county of the alleged violation or arrest having original jurisdiction to try criminal offenses 19 20 or before an impartial member of the staff of the Missouri board of probation and parole, and the 21 preliminary hearing shall be held as soon as possible after the arrest. Such preliminary hearings shall be conducted as provided by rule of court or by rules of the Missouri board of probation and 22 23 parole. If it appears that there is probable cause to believe that the person on probation has 24 violated a condition of probation, or if the person on probation waives the preliminary hearing, 25 the judge or associate circuit judge, or member of the staff of the Missouri board of probation 26 and parole shall order the person on probation held for further proceedings in the sentencing 27 court. If probable cause is not found, the court shall not be barred from holding a hearing on the 28 question of the alleged violation of a condition of probation nor from ordering the person on 29 probation to be present at such a hearing. 30

3. Upon such arrest and detention, the probation officer shall immediately notify the sentencing court and shall submit to the court a written report showing in what manner the person on probation has violated the conditions of probation. Thereupon, or upon arrest by warrant, the court shall cause the person on probation to be brought before it without unnecessary delay for a hearing on the violation charged. Revocation hearings shall be conducted as provided by rule of court.

[217.725.] **549.044.** When a court or other authority has issued a warrant against a person, the board may release him **or her** on parole to answer the warrant of such court or authority.

[217.730.] **549.046.** 1. The period served on parole, except for judicial parole granted or revoked pursuant to section 559.100, RSMo, shall be deemed service of the term of imprisonment and, subject to the provisions of section [217.720] **549.038** relating to an offender who is or has been a fugitive from justice, the total time served may not exceed the maximum term or sentence.

2. When an offender on parole or conditional release, before the expiration of the term for which the offender was sentenced, has performed the obligation of his **or her** parole for such time as satisfies the board that his **or her** final release is not incompatible with the best interest of society and the welfare of the individual, the board may make a final order of discharge and issue a certificate of discharge to the offender. No such order of discharge shall be made in any case less than three years after the date on which the offender was paroled or conditionally

12 released except where the sentence expires earlier.

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[217.750.] **549.048.** 1. At the request of a judge of any circuit court, the board shall provide probation services for such court as provided in subsection 2 of this section.

- 2. The board shall provide probation services for any person convicted of any class of felony. The board shall not be required to provide probation services for any class of misdemeanor except those class A misdemeanors the basis of which is contained in chapters 565,
- 6 566 and 570, RSMo, or in section 568.050, RSMo, 455.085, RSMo, or section 455.538, RSMo.
- The board may in its discretion accept other persons for supervision who have been convicted of driving while intoxicated under the provisions of section 577.023, RSMo.

[217.755.] **549.052.** The board shall adopt general rules and regulations, in accordance with section [217.040] **549.008**, concerning the conditions of probation applicable to cases in the courts for which it provides probation service. Nothing herein, however, shall limit the authority of the court to impose or modify any general or specific conditions of probation.

[217.760.] **549.054.** 1. In all felony cases and class A misdemeanor cases, the basis of which misdemeanor cases are contained in chapters 565, 566, and 570, RSMo, and section 577.023, RSMo, at the request of a circuit judge of any circuit court, the board shall assign one or more state probation and parole officers to make an investigation of the person convicted of the crime or offense before sentence is imposed.

2. The report of the presentence investigation or preparole investigation shall contain any prior criminal record of the defendant and such information about his **or her** characteristics, his **or her** financial condition, his **or her** social history and the circumstances affecting his **or her** behavior as may be helpful in imposing sentence or in granting probation or in the correctional treatment of the defendant, as well as a recommendation by the probation and parole officer. The officer shall secure such other information as may be required by the court and, whenever it is practicable and needed, such investigation shall include a physical and mental examination of the defendant.

[217.762.] **549.056.** 1. Prior to sentencing any defendant convicted of a felony which resulted in serious physical injury or death to the victim, a presentence investigation shall be conducted by the board of probation and parole to be considered by the court, unless the court orders otherwise.

- 2. The presentence investigation shall include a victim impact statement if the defendant caused physical, psychological, or economic injury to the victim.
- 3. If the court does not order a presentence investigation, the prosecuting attorney may prepare a victim impact statement to be submitted to the court. The court shall consider the victim impact statement in determining the appropriate sentence, and in entering any order of restitution to the victim.

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- 12 (1) Identify the victim of the offense;
- 13 (2) Itemize any economic loss suffered by the victim as a result of the offense;
- 14 (3) Identify any physical injury suffered by the victim as a result of the offense, along 15 with its seriousness and permanence;
- 16 (4) Describe any change in the victim's personal welfare or familial relationships as a result of the offense; 17
- 18 (5) Identify any request for psychological services initiated by the victim or the victim's 19 family as a result of the offense; and
- 20 (6) Contain any other information related to the impact of the offense upon the victim 21 that the court requires.
 - [217.777.] **549.062.** 1. The [department] office of probation and parole shall administer a community corrections program to encourage the establishment of local sentencing alternatives for offenders to:
- (1) Promote accountability of offenders to crime victims, local communities and the state 5 by providing increased opportunities for offenders to make restitution to victims of crime through financial reimbursement or community service;
 - (2) Ensure that victims of crime are included in meaningful ways in Missouri's response to crime;
 - (3) Provide structured opportunities for local communities to determine effective local sentencing options to assure that individual community programs are specifically designed to meet local needs:
 - (4) Reduce the cost of punishment, supervision and treatment significantly below the annual per-offender cost of confinement within the traditional prison system; and
 - (5) Improve public confidence in the criminal justice system by involving the public in the development of community-based sentencing options for eligible offenders.
 - 2. The program shall be designed to implement and operate community-based restorative justice projects including, but not limited to: preventive or diversionary programs, community-based intensive probation and parole services, community-based treatment centers, day reporting centers, and the operation of facilities for the detention, confinement, care and treatment of adults under the purview of this chapter and chapter 217, RSMo.
 - 3. The [department] office of probation and parole shall promulgate rules and regulations for operation of the program established pursuant to this section as provided for in section [217.040] **549.008** and chapter 536, RSMo.
- 24 4. Any proposed program or strategy created pursuant to this section shall be developed 25 after identification of a need in the community for such programs, through consultation with

representatives of the general public, judiciary, law enforcement and defense and prosecution bar.

- 5. [Until December 31, 2000,] In communities where local volunteer community boards are established at the request of the court, the following guidelines apply:
- (1) The [department] **office of probation and parole** shall provide a program of training to eligible volunteers and develop specific conditions of a probation program and conditions of probation for offenders referred to it by the court. Such conditions, as established by the community boards and the [department] **office of probation and parole**, may include compensation and restitution to the community and the victim by fines, fees, day fines, victim-offender mediation, participation in victim impact panels, community service, or a combination of the aforementioned conditions;
- (2) In referring offenders to local volunteer community boards for probation supervision pursuant to this section, the court is encouraged to select those volunteers who live in close geographical proximity to the community in which the crime is alleged to have occurred for supervision purposes;
- (3) The term of probation shall not exceed five years and may be concluded by the court when conditions imposed are met to the satisfaction of the local volunteer community board.
- 6. The [department] **office of probation and parole** may staff programs created pursuant to this section with employees of the [department] **office of probation and parole** or may contract with other public or private agencies for delivery of services as otherwise provided by law.

[217.785.] **549.064.** 1. As used in this section, the [term] **following terms shall mean:**

- (1) "Missouri **institutional** postconviction drug treatment program" [means], a program of [noninstitutional and] institutional correctional programs for the monitoring, control and treatment of certain drug abuse offenders;
- (2) "Missouri noninstitutional postconviction drug treatment program", a program of noninstitutional correctional programs for the monitoring, control, and treatment of certain drug abuse offenders.
- 2. The department of corrections shall establish by regulation the "Missouri Institutional Postconviction Drug Treatment Program". The program shall include [noninstitutional and] institutional placement. The Missouri institutional [phase of the] postconviction drug treatment program may include any offender under the supervision and control of the department of corrections. The department shall establish rules determining how, when and where an offender shall be admitted into or removed from the program.
- 3. The office of probation and parole shall establish by regulation the "Missouri Noninstitutional Postconviction Drug Treatment Program". The program shall include

16 noninstitutional placement.

- [3.] **4.** Any first-time offender who has pled guilty or been found guilty of violating the provisions of chapter 195, RSMo, or whose controlled substance abuse was a precipitating or contributing factor in the commission of his offense, and who is placed on probation may be required to participate in the noninstitutional phase of the program, which may include education, treatment and rehabilitation programs. Persons required to attend a program pursuant to this section may be charged a reasonable fee to cover the costs of the program. Failure of an offender to complete successfully the **Missouri** noninstitutional [phase of the] **postconviction drug treatment** program shall be sufficient cause for the offender to be remanded to the sentencing court for assignment to the **Missouri** institutional [phase of the] **postconviction drug treatment** program or any other authorized disposition.
- [4.] **5.** A probationer shall be eligible for assignment to the **Missouri** institutional [phase of the] postconviction drug treatment program if he **or she** has failed to complete successfully the **Missouri** noninstitutional [phase of the] **postconviction drug treatment** program. If space is available, the sentencing court may assign the offender to the **Missouri** institutional [phase of the] **postconviction drug treatment** program as a special condition of probation, without the necessity of formal revocation of probation.
- [5.] **6.** The availability of space in the **Missouri** institutional **postconviction drug treatment** program shall be determined by the department of corrections. If the sentencing court is advised that there is no space available, then the court shall consider other authorized dispositions.
- [6.] 7. Any time after ninety days and prior to one hundred twenty days after assignment of the offender to the **Missouri** institutional [phase of the] **postconviction drug treatment** program, the department shall submit to the court a report outlining the performance of the offender in the program. If the department determines that the offender will not participate or has failed to complete the program, the department shall advise the sentencing court, who shall cause the offender to be brought before the court for consideration of revocation of the probation or other authorized disposition. If the offender successfully completes the program, the department shall release the individual to the appropriate probation and parole district office and so advise the court.
- [7.] **8.** Time spent in the **Missouri** institutional [phase of the] **postconviction drug treatment** program shall count as time served on the sentence.
- [217.800.] **549.066.** 1. In all cases in which the governor is authorized by the constitution to grant pardons, he **or she** may grant the same, with such conditions and under such restrictions as he **or she** may think proper.
 - 2. All applications for pardon, commutation of sentence or reprieve shall be referred to

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5 the board for investigation. The board shall investigate each such case and submit to the 6 governor a report of its investigation, with all other information the board may have relating to 7 the applicant together with any recommendations the board deems proper to make.

3. The department of corrections shall notify the central repository, as provided in sections 43.500 to 43.530, RSMo, of any action of the governor granting a pardon, commutation of sentence, or reprieve.

[217.810.] **549.068.** 1. The governor is hereby authorized and directed to enter into the interstate compact for the supervision of parolees and probationers on behalf of the state of Missouri with the commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the District of Columbia and any and all other states of the United States legally joining therein and pursuant to the provisions of an act of the Congress of the United States of America granting the consent of 5 Congress to the commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the District of Columbia and any two or more states to enter into agreements or compacts for cooperative effort and mutual 8 assistance in the prevention of crime and for other purposes, which compact shall have as its objective the permitting of persons placed on probation or released on parole to reside in any other state signatory to the compact assuming the duties of visitation and supervision over such 10 probationers and parolees; permitting the extradition and transportation without interference of 11 prisoners, being retaken, through any and all states signatory to the compact under such terms, 12 13 conditions, rules and regulations, and for such duration as in the opinion of the governor of this 14 state shall be necessary and proper and in a form substantially as contained in subsection 2 of this 15 section. The chairman of the board shall administer the compact for the state.

2. INTERSTATE COMPACT FOR THE

SUPERVISION OF PAROLEES AND PROBATIONERS

This compact shall be entered into by and among the contracting states, signatories hereto, with the consent of the Congress of the United States of America, granted by an act entitled "An act granting the consent of Congress to any two or more states to enter into agreements or compacts for cooperative effort and mutual assistance in the prevention of crime and for other purposes."

The contracting states solemnly agree:

- (1) That it shall be competent for the duly constituted judicial and administrative authorities of a state party to this compact (herein called "sending state") to permit any person convicted of an offense within such state and placed on probation or released on parole to reside in any other state party to this compact (herein called "receiving state"), while on probation or parole, if
- 29 (a) Such a person is in fact a resident of or has his family residing within the receiving 30 state and can obtain employment there;

31 (b) Though not a resident of the receiving state and not having his family residing there, 32 the receiving state consents to such person being sent there.

Before granting such permission, opportunity shall be granted to the receiving state to investigate the home and prospective employment of such person.

A resident of the receiving state, within the meaning of this section, is one who has been an actual inhabitant of such state continuously for more than one year prior to his coming to the sending state and has not resided within the sending state more than six continuous months immediately preceding the commission of the offense for which he has been convicted.

- (2) The receiving state shall assume the duties of visitation and supervision over probationers or parolees of any sending state transferred under the compact and will apply the same standards of supervision that prevail for its own probationers and parolees.
- (3) That duly accredited officers of a sending state may at all times enter a receiving state and there apprehend and retake any person on probation or parole. For that purpose no formalities will be required other than establishing the authority of the officer and the identity of the person to be retaken. All legal requirements to obtain extradition of fugitives from justice are hereby expressly waived on the part of states party hereto, as to such persons. The decision of the sending state to retake a person on probation or parole shall be conclusive upon and not reviewable within the receiving state. Provided, however, that if at the time when a state seeks to retake a probationer or parolee there should be pending against him within the receiving state any criminal charge, or he should be suspected of having committed within such state a criminal offense, he shall not be retaken without the consent of the receiving state until discharged from prosecution or from imprisonment for such offense.
- (4) That the duly accredited officers of the sending state will be permitted to transport prisoners being retaken through any and all states parties to this compact, without interference.
- (5) Each state may designate an officer who, acting jointly with like officers of other contracting states shall promulgate such rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary to more effectively carry out the terms of this compact.
- (6) That this compact shall become operative immediately upon its execution by any state as between it and any other state or states so executing. When executed it shall have the full force and effect of law within such state, the form of execution to be in accordance with the laws of the executing state.
- (7) That this compact shall continue in force and remain binding upon each executing state until renounced by it. The duties and obligations hereunder of a renouncing state shall continue as to parolees or probationers residing therein at the time of withdrawal until retaken or finally discharged by the sending state. Renunciation of this compact shall be by the same authority which executed it, by sending six months' notice in writing of its intention to withdraw

67 from the compact to the other states party hereto.

- 3. If any section, sentence, subdivision or clause within subsection 2 of this section is for any reason held invalid or to be unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining provisions of that subsection or this section.
- 4. All necessary and proper expenses accruing as a result of a person being returned to this state by order of a court or the board of probation and parole shall be paid by the state as provided in section 548.241 or 548.243, RSMo.
- 558.011. 1. The authorized terms of imprisonment, including both prison and conditional release terms, are:
- (1) For a class A felony, a term of years not less than ten years and not to exceed thirty years, or life imprisonment;
- 5 (2) For a class B felony, a term of years not less than five years and not to exceed fifteen 6 years;
 - (3) For a class C felony, a term of years not to exceed seven years;
 - (4) For a class D felony, a term of years not to exceed five years;
 - (5) For a class A misdemeanor, a term not to exceed one year;
- 10 (6) For a class B misdemeanor, a term not to exceed six months;
 - (7) For a class C misdemeanor, a term not to exceed fifteen days.
 - 2. In cases of class C and D felonies, the court shall have discretion to imprison for a special term not to exceed one year in the county jail or other authorized penal institution, and the place of confinement shall be fixed by the court. If the court imposes a sentence of imprisonment for a term longer than one year upon a person convicted of a class C or D felony, it shall commit the person to the custody of the department of corrections for a term of years not less than two years and not exceeding the maximum authorized terms provided in subdivisions (3) and (4) of subsection 1 of this section.
 - 3. (1) When a regular sentence of imprisonment for a felony is imposed, the court shall commit the defendant to the custody of the department of corrections for the term imposed under section 557.036, RSMo, or until released under procedures established elsewhere by law.
 - (2) A sentence of imprisonment for a misdemeanor shall be for a definite term and the court shall commit the defendant to the county jail or other authorized penal institution for the term of his sentence or until released under procedure established elsewhere by law.
 - 4. (1) A sentence of imprisonment for a term of years for felonies other than dangerous felonies as defined in section 556.061, RSMo, sexually violent offenses as defined in section 632.480, RSMo, and [other than] sentences of imprisonment which involve the individual's fourth or subsequent remand to the department of corrections shall consist of a prison term and a conditional release term. The conditional release term of any term imposed under section

30 557.036, RSMo, shall be:

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- (a) One-third for terms of nine years or less;
- 32 (b) Three years for terms between nine and fifteen years;
 - (c) Five years for terms more than fifteen years; and the prison term shall be the remainder of such term. The prison term may be extended by the board of probation and parole pursuant to subsection 5 of this section.
 - (2) "Conditional release" means the conditional discharge of an offender by the board of probation and parole, subject to conditions of release that the board deems reasonable to assist the offender to lead a law-abiding life, and subject to the supervision under the state board of probation and parole. The conditions of release shall include avoidance by the offender of any other crime, federal or state, and other conditions that the board in its discretion deems reasonably necessary to assist the releasee in avoiding further violation of the law.
 - 5. The date of conditional release from the prison term may be extended up to a maximum of the entire sentence of imprisonment by the board of probation and parole. The director of any division of the department of corrections except the board of probation and parole may file with the board of probation and parole a petition to extend the conditional release date when an offender fails to follow the rules and regulations of the division or commits an act in violation of such rules. Within ten working days of receipt of the petition to extend the conditional release date, the board of probation and parole shall convene a hearing on the petition. The offender shall be present and may call witnesses in his behalf and cross-examine witnesses appearing against him. The hearing shall be conducted as provided in section 217.670, RSMo. If the violation occurs in close proximity to the conditional release date, the conditional release may be held for a maximum of fifteen working days to permit necessary time for the division director to file a petition for an extension with the board and for the board to conduct a hearing, provided some affirmative manifestation of an intent to extend the conditional release has occurred prior to the conditional release date. If at the end of a fifteen-working-day period a board decision has not been reached, the offender shall be released conditionally. The decision of the board shall be final.

Section B. The enactment of section 549.008 and the transfer of sections 549.004, 549.012, 549.014, 549.016, 549.018, 549.022, 549.024, 549.026, 549.028, 549.032, 549.034, 549.036, 549.038, 549.042, 549.044, 549.046, 549.048, 549.052, 549.054, 549.056, 549.062, 549.064, 549.066, and 549.068 shall become effective on January 1, 2003.

Section C. Because immediate action is necessary in order to provide for the uninterrupted flow of probation and parole services, section 549.006 of section A of this act is deemed necessary for the immediate preservation of the public health, welfare, peace, and safety, and is hereby declared to be an emergency act within the meaning of the constitution, and the

- 5 enactment of section 549.006 of section A of this act shall be in full force and effect upon its
- 6 passage and approval.